BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE DRAMA OF THE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- RICHARD III-THE BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25d st., between 5th and 6th ave. -

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-PRENCH THEATRE, 16th st. and 6th av. -Tur Const-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.-THE

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-GRAND VARIETY REFERENCEMENT. Matines at 236.

OLFMPIC THEATRE, Brondway .- THE FAIR ONE WITH

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA-Matines-Linda DI CHAMOUNIX. Evening-Canille, &c. UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, Madison av. and

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklya .- OUR AMERICAN COUBIN-BARNEY THE BARON, THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.-Comic Vocal-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Rowery.—Comic BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.-HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's Min-STRES-PANORAMA, PROGRESS OF AMERICA, 4C. ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av. -GRAND

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts. -THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.-

New York, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

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S—The Fenians: A Skirmish near Trout River, in Canada; Rout of the invaders and Their Retreat Into the United States; Preparations Making for Another Invasion; Order from Washington to Seize Fenian Arms; Reports from Various Parts of the Country; The Fenians in the Metropolis—Advertisements.

SUCCESS OF THE FENIAN "INVASION."-- One of our Buffalo despatches says :- "The excitement is on the increase; money is paid into the treasury more freely now than at the opening of the campaign." This, therefore, must Fenian movement has achieved all that its projectors expected from it. It has opened the pockets of the servant girls and of the gullible Irishmen who are in funds.

THE POLICE AND THE STREETS. -The idea involved in the proverb that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" has hitherto applied well to the case of public contractors for such purposes as street cleaning. No one on the part of the public assumed the duty of seeing whether the work was done before the pay was given. Now we have some improvement in that respect, and the order of Superintendent Jourdan to the police to observe and report on the state of the streets and on the fulfilment of the garbage contract. &c.. supplies a real public need.

OFF FOR EUROPE. -One of our new Board of Aldermen, Lawrence R. Jerome, leaves for Europe to-day. He will return about the time the Atlantic Ocean yacht contest culminates, and being with him laurels which all his constituents will doubtless hail with cordial satisfaction. Why don't more of our Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen go abroad for a season? It would no doubt do them good, and when they entered upon their arduous municipal duties at home they would do so like giants refreshed with rare old foreign wines. The experiment is worth trying.

In TRAINING.—Our criminal authorities may look out fer a fine crop of murders upon the return to this city of all the hard cases who are now on the border ready to follow in the wake of the Fenian "army" for plunder and general recreation. The restraints of the rural district and enforced sobriety will be hard on them, and they will indulge an unusual hilarity when they get once more in the free, familiar air of the city.

OUR LATE STATE ELECTION A FIZZLE.-It appears from official returns from most of the counties and from unofficial returns from the rest that the whole vote cast in this State will not exceed 430,000, Compare this with the full vote of 1868 and it will be seen at once that this late election was a fizzle which signifies nothing :-

Deficiency......419,776 Or say about one half the vote of the State, of which loss the stay-at-home republicans count, on their vote of 1868, 250,000, and the democrats 180,000—the democrats, whose strength is in cities and towns, always doing better on e short vote than the republicans, whose strength is in the country. And this is all there is in the result of our late election. It is a demografic victory which signifies nothing.

Fening Flurry Number Three-The Canadians and the British Press.

This is the third Fenian invasion of her Britannic Majesty's North American possessions. The first was at Campo Bello, a seacoast island on the line between New Brunswick and Maine; the second was at Ridgeway, below Buffalo, across the river, near Fort Erie (where they had the fight at Limestone Ridge), and the third, on a far more extensive scale than either of the others, appears to comprehend a plan of invasion extending from Minnesota and the Red River of the North, or Winnipeg basin, eastward along the frontier to Vermont and even to Maine. In the points chosen this time for a lodgment on British soil, however, the Fenians at St. Albane and at Huntington have avoided the difficulty of putting a river or an arm of the sea between them and the soil of the United States, so that in the event of an attack and repulse by the enemy they could have a convenient line of retreat to the safe side of the line. The results of the operations of these fighting Fenians so far have shown the wisdom of this precaution and the wisdom, too, of the old couplet, that

He who fights and runs away, May live to fight another day.

According to the reports of the Fenian gatherings along the whole line of the frontier, from Red River to Maine, the sum total of their able-bodied men moving upon the Canadians, or preparing to move, is about six thousand, distributed as follows:-Around Huntington, two thousand; about St. Albans, five hundred; along the border, near Buffalo, fifteen hundred; between Detroit and Chicago, fifteen hundred, and on the Minnesota border, Red River, five hundred; and there are said to be from five to ten thousand fighting Fenians in the interior cities of our Northern States awaiting an outfit and transportation. If the managers of this invasion of Canada have been guided by anything like a plan of operations we presume it was this :- To make a lodgment in the enemy's country at some convenient point and to entrench and hold their position till sufficiently reinforced from other points to make an advance upon some convenient town, the capture of which would furnish supplies and reinforcements for another forward movement. We suppose, too, that, like Lopez, when he invaded Cuba, these Fenian leaders counted upon a rising of a host of allies in the enemy's country, and though, like Lopez, they have failed, it is still probable that, with the continuance of these annual forays, Canada, like Cuba, may become a hothed of rebellion.

It is probable, however, that the miserable collapse of this latest Fenian ascent upon Canada for the independence of Ireland will result in drying up the streams which so far have supplied the Fenian treasury, and that accordingly more than a year will clapse before there will be another Fenian army put in motion heading for Montreal. In fact, it must now be evident to the most hopeful of the Fenian leaders and to the mass of their followers that they can do nothing in Canada without the support of the United States, and that only "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." They see that General Grant, in good faith and in downright earnest, is enforcing and will enforce our neutrality obligations; that he will not even wink at their violation in any way, and that, as he says in his warning proclamation, he will leave all hostile invaders of a friendly neighbor's territory to the consequences of their own acts.

While General Grant is thus effectively acting for the suppression of these warlike Fenian movements the Canadian and the British journals appear virtuously indignant that he has permitted these troublesome Fenians to gather on the border and has failed to guard the outraged Canadians with a standing army peace. These reflections and suggestions are very refreshing, considering the active sympathy of these same Canadians for Jeff Davis in our terrible struggle to maintain our national existence; and the advice from the leading British journals to our government is exceedingly cool, considering the disastrous conse quences to our commerce resulting from the piratical depredations of those Anglo-rebel privateers, such as the Alabama and Shenan-

Absurd and ludicrous as these Fenian forays may appear, however, they will serve, perhaps, to teach some wholesome lessons to the Fenians themselves, to the Canadians and to England-first, to those honest, credulous, hardworking Irishmen and Irish women who have furnished the funds for these Fenian enterprises in Canada, that money for such senseless forays is money thrown away : the Canadians ought to learn that one good turn from a friendly neighbor deserves another from them, and England will be apt to see that so long as the United States on a thirty days' notice can muster two hundred and fifty thousand Irish volunteers for the invasion of Canada or Ireland peace with this country, on such reasonable terms, Alabama claims included, as our government may propose, is the only alternative of safety for the British

THE FRENCH MAIL STRAMSHIP PEREIRE-HER RUN TO BEEST.-The French Transatlantic mail steamship Pereire, which sailed from New York on the 14th inst., having on board the distinguished company of American passengers whose names were reported in the HERALD next day, arrived at Brest early on Monday evening, the 23d inst., having made, as usual with the vessels of this line, the passage within nine days-an exceedingly rapid run, when we consider the greater sailing distance to Brest over a trip to Liverpool or Queenstown. Strange to say, the "arrival out" of the Pereire is only reported by the cable to-day. This is termed in the telegram "a shameful neglect of somebody." So it is, as will be affirmed by the relatives and friends of the passengers. But who is the somebody? Who delays the news? Who interrupts the delivery of mail reports by this French line on almost every occasion of the voyages of its

Some of the Newspapers are criticising General Grant's grammar in his late neutrality proclamation. It seems now that the telegraphers and not the President were blamable. As these papers usually say the worst they can about the President it is encouraging to know, however, that they have no more serious fault than a grammatical error to charge him with.

was finally passed by the House yesterday, and will in all likelihood be approved by the President to-day. Thus it becomes a law after a long and thorough ventilation in both branches of Congress and by the general press of the country. It provides substantially a thorough protection of the ballet box from frauds. It imposes heavy penalties not only on fraudulent voters, but on all siders and abettors in frauds at elections—on the judges and inspectors who knowingly refuse to receive honest votes or knowingly receive dishonest ones; on any person who atempts by bribery, intimidation, or threats to prevent any one from voting or from doing any of the acts necessary to qualify him to rote, and on any person who shall oppress or injure another on account of his vote. It gives

The Purification of the Batlet Box.

The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment

United States marshals the power to arrest persons for such offences, and United States courts the power to try them, and it gives the President authority to enforce the execution of judicial processes under the act by the employment of the naval and military forces. It provides that any person, a candidate, who has been deprived of his election by reason of the denial to any citizens of the right to vote, may bring suit to recover his office in federal or State courts, as he may choose. It provides also penalties against persons who accept offices knowing themselves to be ineligible, and abolishes special State taxes on Chinese immi-

The bill, it will be seen, is broad as the Union in its provisions. It protects the darky down South, the Chinaman on the Pacific coast and the honest vote in New York city. While it is purely a party measure and has been passed in both houses by a purely party vote, it is broad enough and long enough to cover both parties, and will in its provisions operate impartially and faithfully for a pure ballot box, without regard to political complexion. The penalties imposed by it are evere, but they are aimed at crimes which need severe punishment. We have so long been under the rule of the party roughs of this city that we shall have reason to rejoice if the bill becoming a law is rigidly enforced, and none but the party roughs or the political organizations dependent on fraudulent elections for success are aut to regret it. Especially will the bill serve to secure the purification of the ballot box if the uniform Naturalization bill now pending in the Senate is also passed. The latter gives the power of naturalization into the hands of the United States courts and specifies that a foreigner cannot vote within less than six months of the date of his naturalization. The two bills, it is therefore obvious, are admirably calculated, besides the service they may render the newly made voters of another race and complexion, to rid New York of the infamous frauds so long imposed on honest voters by the burried naturalization of all the newly arrived foreign element a few days before election, and the repeating and intimidation practised by rufflanly voters and rufflanly inspectors at the

The Question of Reviving American Com-

merce in Congress Mr. Lynch deserves credit for his perseverance in the House of Representatives for reviving and promoting the commerce and shipping interests of the country. At first he claimed too much, particularly in the matter of subsidies or direct appropriations from the Treasury; but seeing this was impracticable he accepts the substitute to the original bill, which does away with that feature of a direct bonus to shipbuilding. This shows that he is intent on reviving the shipping interests of the country and that he will accept anything to that end he can get from Congress. The substitute to the original bill provides for a drawback of duties on all materials used in the construction of ships and of stores used on board of them afterwards. This is undoubtedly a fair and reasonable proposition. No one who has the interests of our commerce at heart or who takes a broad view of the national welfare could object to such a proposition. There is, however, a serious objection to granting a bonus-a direct payment from the Treasury-upon American materials used equal to the duty on foreign materials. This rould be in the interest only of a limited class of the community, and must lead to extravagance and corruption. It is wrong in principle, an outrage upon the taxpavers and ontrary to sound policy. Mr. Butler's plan of favoring American shipping by a reduction of duty on foreign dutiable articles carried in American bottoms would be better.

The debate on the bill to revive our commerce developed great ignorance and a lamentable want of national feeling in Congress. Some of the Western members showed a contracted sectional feeling that was a disgrace to the country. They seemed to think that the West-their section-had no interest in our shipping or foreign commerce. How shortsighted! How unpatriotic! Whatever tends to promote the shipping interests and to enlarge our commerce must be a benefit to their constituents. But even if they were not directly benefited these narrow-minded legislators ought to remember that it is their duty to legislate for the general welfare, and not for any particular section. Indirectly the West would reap the advantages of an enlarged American commerce and an increase of American tonnage as much as the commercial cities of the East. The debate on this subject shows what small local politicians we have in Congress and how much we need statesmen of broad national views there. Still we have hope, from the large vote of 105 year to 61 nays against Mr. Allison's motion to lay the bill and amendments on the table, that some measure will be passed in favor of reviving American shipping and commerce.

COUNTING THE FORCES .- Old Abe Lincoln when once asked the force of the Confederates said they had from one to two million men in the field. He justified this computation on the ground that every one of our generals reported half a million in front of him. We are having in much smaller numbers about the same sort of counting just now. Everybody who sees twenty Fenians on the border reports five hundred, and the same twenty is seen by twenty different persons; so the Fenian forces are augmented in magnificent ratio.

The news of yesterday morning might have led to the supposition that a battle would have taken place during the day at Huntingdon, which the Fenians were said to have occupied. and which, of course, the Canadian troops would not permit them to occupy very long in peace. But it does not appear that the fillbusters had taken possession of the town at all, but had only advanced a short distance into the Dominion territory by crossing Trout river, where they intrenched themselves. Despatches from Toronto state that they were driven from their works by a force of a thousand Canadian volunteers, and recrossed the border into United States territory, where they scattered towards their homes. From the same Canadian source we learn that one puissant general, being superseded by another, left his command and the cause in disgust. If all the leaders did the same thing it would be good for the poor fellows of the rank and file, who are certain to be left in a wretched, penulless and hungry condition to seek their homes as best they can when this miserable fizzle reaches the climax. It appears that the fight on Trout river lasted only a few minutes; the Canadian troops, deploying into line, opened a brisk fire, to which the Fenians responded only by about twenty shots and then abandoned the field, in spite of all the efforts of their officers, by the use of their swords and revolvers, to keep them in line. The news also states that Prince Arthur's appearance in the front at the head of his regiment created great excitement and enthusiasm. This appearance of the royal scion of the House of England is the more notable because the Fenian invasion was not thought worthy even of a proclamation by the Governor of the Dominion or an order by the Commander-in-Chief of the militia. The whole work seems to have been done by the local volunteers. without any specific orders except such as the admonition of self-protection suggested.

The concentration of United States troops along the frontier, under General Meade, will probably cause a speedy dispersion of the Fenian boys in the different towns, where they are now lingering in despair over the fate of their Ill-judged expedition and cursing their officers for the sad plight to which they have been brought. And thus will end the Fenian fiasco of 1870, as the attempt of 1866 was brought to an unhappy and disgraceful ter-

No King for Spain.

By our latest advices we learn that General Prim regards the declination of General Espartero to accept the Spanish crown as final, and recommends the consolidation of the Spanish regency. As at the same moment our advices inform us that there is very serious objection, inside and outside of the Cortes, to the confirmation of plenary powers in the hands of Serrano, the inference is that, quite in accordance with what we hinted some time ago. General Prim himself may be the man of the future. But there is more than this in the present tendency of Spanish affairs. The Napoleonic dynasty rises like a giant refreshed with wine from the recent plebiscitary contest in France. Almost simultaneous with its success occurred the Saldanha revolution in Portugal and the suggestion of an Iberian union. The Portuguese Deputies of the old Chamber have separated with solemn pledges against a subordination to Spain, but not, it may be remarked, against any union which should recognize the autonomy of their country while combining its strength for good results with that of their cousins beyond the Spanish frontier, who are of the same religion, speak a language very similar to their own and have some traditions in common with them. The cently afforded France nearly as good a pretext for interference as that which has called her troops to Italy, and should those disorders continue and the regency be found impracticable under certain conditions, why might not the preponderating influence o France be exercised in a peculiar way? Spain seeks for a leader, and General Prim. in something of that capacity, has had frequent counselling at Paris. Could be not prepare the way for a plebiscitum in Spain which might result in the selection of a Napoleonic prince to head the nation? How would the candidature suit the idea of a political fraternization of the Latin race? Stranger things than this have happened. A brother of the First Napoleon was once made King of Spain by force; suppose that a cousin of Napoleon III. should rise to the same eminence by popular vote, and that his rale should, in time. cover the entire Iberian peninsula? Would the latter really lose thereby, or would the security and peace of Europe be any the worse off for an arrangement that would repose upon so many guarantees of strength and order?

This is a question which may have more significance and be more nearly in accordance with the French Emperor's new map of Europe. bearing the ante-date of 1872, than most people imagine.

"LOYALTY" OF PRESIDENT GRANT.-The London Times talks approvingly of President Grant's "loyalty." His loyalty to the Union and to the government and people of the United States was never doubted. Does the Times mean to intimate that his "loyalty" has a different application, and that the non-enforcement of the Alabama claims is evidence that "loyalty" to the British throne is believed to be not yet extinct among the American people? That sort of "loyalty" was melted out of their hearts when the statue of George the Third, in Bowling Green, was torn down and molten into bullets for the defence of American liberty.

ADOLISHMENT OF THE CARTAGE BUREAU.-On Saturday last we exposed the abuses of the Cartage Bureau, that has been managed in the interests of private parties in this city against the welfare of the port and the best interests of our merchants, and we urged the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish it as an obstruction to commerce. We are glad to see that the Secretary has accepted our suggestion. The cartage will hereafter be conducted on the old system, a few additional safeguards being thrown around it to protect it from the abuses that have been prevalling in the new system without let or hindrance.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill gave rise to several warm discussions, which defi-nitely settled one important point at least. Among the amendments proposed was an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Capitol rounds. This brought out several Western enators, who opposed the appropriation and took occasion to ventilate the proposition of the removal of the national capital. Their eloquence, however, was unheeded, and the Senate put a finish to the insane project by passing the appropriation by the overwhelm ing vote of 42 yeas to 10 navs. Other amendments were adopted increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to ten thousand dollars per annum, Associate Judges to eight thousand dollars and of Circuit Judges to seven thousand five hundred dollars, the increase of salaries to commence July 1, 1870, and the bill passed. The Committee on Appropriations reported, with amendments, the House bill for deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of mileage for members, the amendments appropriating one million two hundred thousand dollars to supply the deficiency for the collection of custom duties and twenty thousand dollars for special counsel fees. Senator Trumbull said Congress appeared to have thrown aside all ideas of economy, and suggested that while thus lavishly squandering the people's money it might be well enough to raise the pay of members of Congress. The House took up the South Carolina con-

tested election case-Wallace against Simpson. Simpson not being reconstructed according to the acts of Congress, the House, with its usual sense of political consistency, awarded the seat to Wallace, although there was a majority of four thousand against him in his district. The Legislature of Idaho, having become some time ago impatient of federal control, assumed even more than State sovereignty and passed several laws discriminating against race and color. To keep the now too progressive Legislature within due bounds the House annulled the obnoxious laws and placed John Chinaman upon the same footing as other unnaturalized foreigners. The report of the conference committee on the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was taken up and agreed to. The President will probably sign the bill to-day. The Internal Tax bill was then taken up. It is presumed to be, on Mr. Schenck's authority, a short substitute for the annual bill, which is often of immense proportions; but when the Clerk commenced reading it was found that the first section took up thirty pages, whereupon the House, at the hour designated, adjourned without hearing the end of it.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION has probably gone republican throughout the State, and certainly has in Richmond. This is the first election since the State was readmitted, and the radicals in Congress, who believe that loyalty means republicanism, have the privilege of rejoicing over the thorough reconstruction of the Old Dominion, while they have also the option of blushing at the useless conditions they imposed upon the State before readmitting her. Chahoon was elected Mayor over Ellyson, in favor of whom the United States District Court was about to render a decision when the fatal disaster at the Richmond State House occurred. How many houses now in mourning would have been still joyous and cheerful had the difference between these opposing candidates been settled at first by the ballot!

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. Governor J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Captain Chow: Judge Stryker, of Syracuse; S. C. Pomeroy and Calvin Hall, of New Hampshire; General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, and Rev. T. J. Kelly, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Lieutenant Commander N. Ludlow, of the United States Navy: John Jeffrey, of Scotland, and General . S. Whitney, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas

General Allen Rutherford, of Washington; General ton; Colonel R. H. Perry, of St. Domingo; Dr. T. Fitler, of Philadelphia; Judge E. C. Russell, of Tennessee; Colonel W. J. Hendrick, of Saratoga, and S. P. Teasdale, of Sait Lake City, are at the Metropoli-

tan Hotel. Gear, of New Jersey, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Professor H. Goldle, of Toronto, and Dr. W. Edmonson, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

States Navy; L. B. Bradley, of New Haven; W. E. Eaton of Hallfax; Thomas E. Davis and C. F. Moore,

Francis Fellows, of Hartford; C. W. Chapin, of Springdeld, and C. T. Stewart, of New Jersey, are at the New York Hotel.

Prominent Departure

Judge Nelson, Judge Pelton and Judge Comstock, for Syracuse; State Senators Ely and Minier, for Binghamton; D. C. Littlejohn, for Albany; W. A. Wood, for Senaca Falls; J. A. Ordway, for Boston; for Buffalo; General George G. Meade, for Canada; r. M. Pomeroy, for Auburn; Dr. G. Lindeman and W. P. Dale, for Washington.

Count De la Tour, Italian Minister to Japan, and Countess De la Tour, Captain Samuel Samuels, Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Chicago; Lawrence R. Jerome, New York: Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Livingston, New York Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bowen, Chicago; Mr. Henry A. Cram, New York; Hon. Mr. Vidal and wife, Washington; Mr. Harry McCall and family, Philadelphia Mr. and Mrs. Camilla Urso, New York: Mr. E. Godeaux, French Consul at New Orleans; Mr. C. Cararoc and family, New Orleans; Mr. B. Cortes Counsul General of Spain: Mr. C. H. Spang, Pitts burg, and Mr. E.bridge T. Gerry and family, New York, will leave for Europe to day in the French steamer Lafavette.

KILLED TUROUGH NEGLECT. A Melanchaly Death at Sea-The Way Sick

Steeringe Presongers Are Treated.
Coroner Flynn yesterday commenced an investigation touching the death of Mrs. Ellen Bonan, a steerage passenger on board the steamship Nevada, from Liverpool to this port. Soon after leaving Liverpool Mrs. Bohan became very sick, and, it is alleged, that Dr. Hamath, surgeon of the Nevada. grossly neglected his duty in omiting to furnish the necessary medicines and nourishment when called necessary medicines and nourisament when called upon by the husband of the sick woman. The result was that before the ship reached her destination the sickness of Mrs. Bohan resulted in a premature birth of a child and her subsequent death. The remains were brought into port, and Surgeon Hamath testified that peritonitis was the cause of death; but this proving unsatisfactory to the Board of Health an investigation was ordered.

The testimony taken in the case yesterday was quite voluminous. Owen Bohan, the husband of deceased, testified that the surgeon had treated his wife inhumanly, neither allowing her proper food, giving her necessary medicines nor attending to her as he should. The further hearing of the case is postponed to a future day, when more witnesses will be examined.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 21, 1870.

Health of the President.

The President has entirely recovered from his re-

The President's Neutrality Proclamation Cuts

The President's recent neutrality proclamate having in some quarters been criticised as un matical on account of the alleged expression, "with whom the United States is at peace," it should be stated that the document as written and fled for nection. The word "is," as printed in some of the newspapers, is therefore a mistake.

Protection of the Canadian Border.

The rumor from Ottawa that alinister Thornton has been directed by the Secretary for Foreign Atlains to demand protection of the Canadian frontier by President Great in the Canadian frontier. hars to demand projection of the contrary, the by President Grant is untrue. On the contrary, the British Minister, on behalf of his government, is satisfied with what President Grant is doing to sup-press the Fenian invasion, and has so expressed

The Feniau Prisoners in Essiand. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs con-sidered the petition of General Negley, who was im-prisoned with Colonel Warren by the British authorities. The petition is much like that of Warren, and demands reparation for false unprisonment The committee finally passed a resolution referring the matter to the President, with the request that he open a correspondence through the State Department with the British authorities upon the subject, and ask that the proper reparation be made. The Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement Bill, party vote, all the republicans voting for it and all the democrats voting against it. It is expected that the President will sign it to-morrow.

The Currency Inflation Bill.

The Banking and Currency Committee are still engaged tinkering the bill to create additional bonding facilities, otherwise known as the ninety-five million bill. It is understood that to-day they amended it so as to provide that in the withdrawal of the surplus circulation from banks having more than their quota the first call shall be made upon banks having an excess of one million circulation, and the second upon banks with an excess of two hundred thousand circulation. The object seems to be to take currency from the Eastern banks and give it to the West and South. They also struck out the word "silver" wherever it occurs in the bill, on the ground that it is not a legal tender except in sums of five dollars and under. The bill will be reported next Wednesday for action. Abolition of the Cartage Bureau in New

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the abolition of the Cartage Bureau in New York, because he is of the opinion that the establishment of such a system is not strictly legal, and that it is neither advantageous to the interests of the govern-ment nor to the business community. The Colector is directed to change the cartage back to substantially the old system, with a few additional safeguards. The Removal of the Capital-An Insane Pr

ject Defeated.
The capital movers got another black eye to-day.

It was a square stand up fight between the Senators pro and con. to-day, and the Senators pro ought to feel satisfied that it is perfectly useless for them to provoke a contest any more for some time to come. The question came up while a proposition was before the Sanate to appropriate \$500,000 provement of the Captiol grounds. Harlan, Ross and Dick Pates were the special advocates of capital money upon the improvement or adornment of the city of Washington. Nearly every other Senator, though some of them argued that the country was burdened with too much debt just now to justify any appropriation for any unnecessary work. Howard, Stockton, Stewart, Drake, Davis, Morrill of Vermont, Tipton and Corbett spoke very sensibly on the folly of aguating removal, demonstrating clearly that it could never happen and was only calculated to do mischief without doing good to any human being except certain land jobbers. Stewart well said that if anything ever did grow out of the agita tion to remove the capital one thing was certain, and that was that it would go to New York, the seat of the commercial glory and power of the country, and not to any city out West. The proposition to make the appropriation was carried by the over-whelming vote of 42 years to 10 mays. Vindication of the Special Revenue Commi

Some time ago the House of Representatives or dered the majority and minority reports of the Com-Commissioner of the Revenue to be printed getner. It was the original intention of the high tariff party to ask of the House a large extra edition; but finding their charges against missioner completely answered and refuted in the minority report, and themselves placed on the defensive, they have aban-doned, it is said, the idea of extra official editions of both reports, and have adopted the plan of ordering on private account a large edition of the majority report alone for circulation. thus leaving the impression that no answer had been made to it or even attempted. The plan will not work, for measures have been taken to give the minority report an equally extensive circulation.

The Theatrical Tax.

It would appear there was a mistake in the despatch which I sent you last night in relation to the neans by which the reduction of the theatrical tax was secured. Congressman Cox declares that General Schenck is entitled to the entire credit of the reduction. Mr. McVicker, of Chicago, appeared pefore the committee, urging it with great force and cogency. Mr. Cox merely represented the desire of the managers who had written to him on the subject

American Consul to Barcelona. Mr. Henry Ruggies, of Connecticut, United States Consul to Barcelona, Spain, is in Washington to receive his instructions from the department prior to

his departure for that post.

Exploration of the Colorado River.

Captam J. W. Powell has asked, and the proper department has endorsed the request, that an appro-priation of \$12,000 be made to prosecute to completion the geographical and topographical exploration of the Colorado river and its tributaries.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Sensie to-day by the President:—Samuel Ruth, collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Virginia; George Geddes, postmaster at Johnstown, Pa.; Peter A. Jones, postmaster at Unioptown, Pa.

Increase of Internal Revenue in Virginia. Supervisor Presbury reports that all but one trict in Virginia have returned their lists of assessments, and there is shown an increase of twentyfive and a haif per cent over last year.

Personal.
Mr. Hiram Caikins, Secretary of the New York Senate, is in town. Mr. Calkins was authorized a the last session of the New York Legislature to come on here for the purpose of obtaining plans of the United States Senate Chamber to fit up and alter the State Senate Chamber in a similar style. Mr. Calkins has gathered the required information and will return home to-morrow

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE FIELD.

A meeting of the Mercer county bar convened yesrerday in the Court House, Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Judge R. Field, whose death at Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday night, was noticed in yesterday's Herald. The meeting was predided over by thief Justice Beasiey, and resolutions were passed expressive of sorrow and regret at the sudden demise of the deceased, as well as of sympathy for and condolence with his family and relatives. The meeting showed that the deceased had gained for himself the unqualified esteem and friendship of the Mercer county bar and bench. Source very impressive and feeling remarks were made on the occasion, and the professional and social qualities of the late Judge were spoken of in enloyistic tarms. On motion it was agreed that the Court of Special Sessions should adjourn over until 10-2x; Moniday, so as to give the bench and bar an opportunity of attending at the deceased's fone at princeton, N. J., this afternoon. erday in the Court House, Trenton, N. J., for the